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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

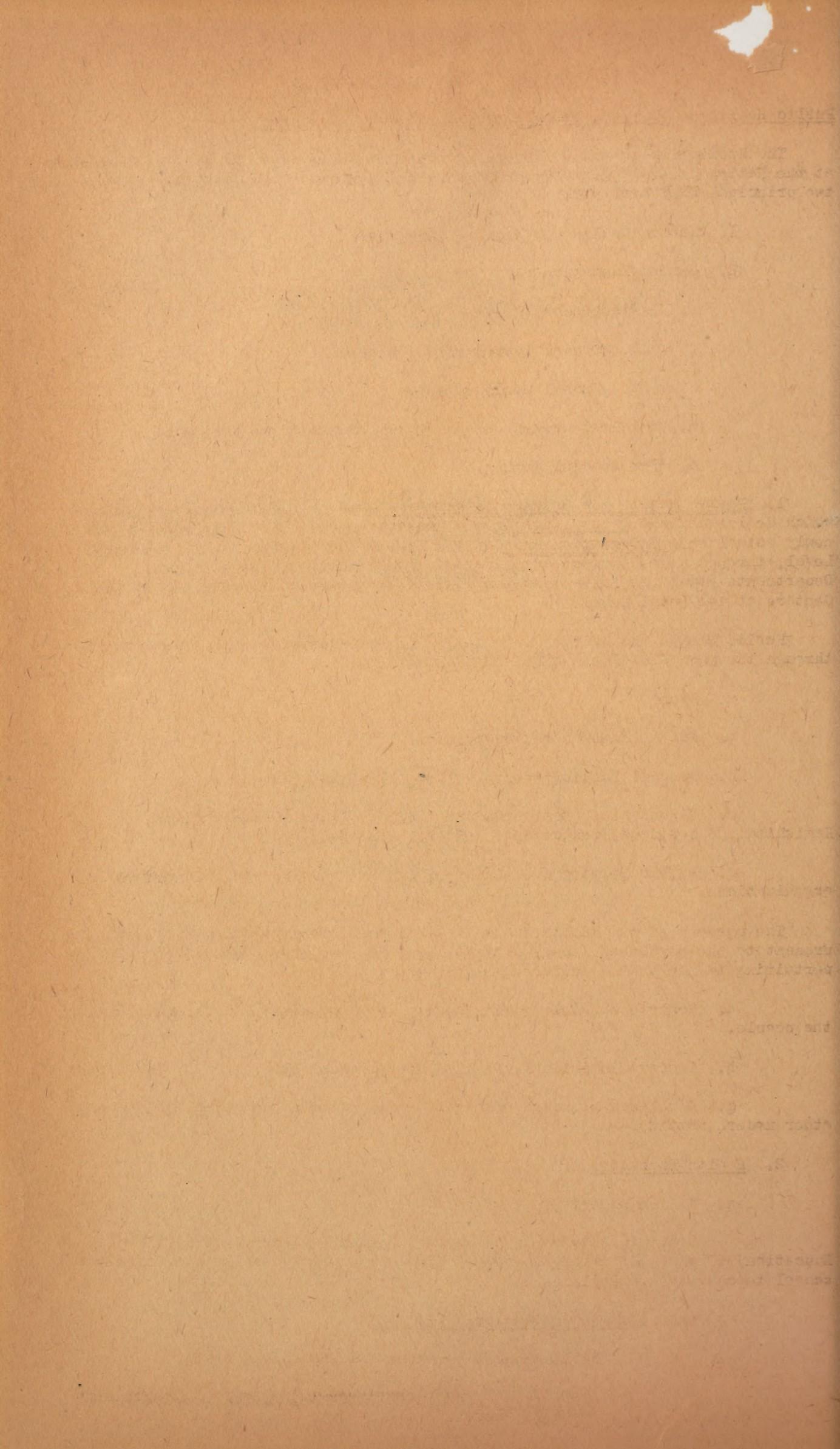
22 - 28 November 1948

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- | | |
|---------|---|
| SECTION | I - Preventive Medicine |
| SECTION | II - Veterinary Affairs |
| SECTION | III - Nursing Affairs |
| SECTION | IV - Supply |
| SECTION | V - Narcotic Control |
| SECTION | VI - Social Security |
| SECTION | VII - Welfare |
| SECTION | VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government |



SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Program

The Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Program as visualized at the National Level (Ministry of Welfare and Ministry of Education) embraces two principal fields of work:

1. Public Health and Welfare Information
2. Health Education
 - a. In the School System
 - (1). School Instructional Service
 - (2). School Health Service
 - b. For Professional Groups in the field of public health.
 - c. For Special Groups.

1. Public Health and Welfare Information - is that part of the program which deals with the general public and operates through the facilities of the newly established Information Unit of the Ministry of Welfare at the National Level, through a counterpart organization within the Prefectural Health Departments (to be organized) at the Prefectural Level and through the Health Centers at the Local Level.

Public Health and Welfare Information is transmitted to the general public through the MASS USE OF ALL MEDIA OF TRANSMISSION:

- a. Radio
- b. Press (Newspapers, Magazines)
- c. Special Publications (Leaflets, Pamphlets, etc.)
- d. Visual Aids (Motion Pictures, Slide Films, Lantern Slides, Kamishibai, Baloptican Productions, Posters, Exhibits, etc.)
- e. Public Relations - lectures, demonstrations, etc. for various organizations.

The purpose of the Public Health and Welfare Information Program is to present to the people of Japan, factual, accurate and up-to-date information pertaining to health and welfare designed to:

- a. Promote sensible health habits, attitudes and understanding among the people.
- b. Improve individual, family and community life.
- c. Develop a standard of health and sanitation comparable to that of other modern nations.

2. Health Education

- a. In the School System

Health Education in the school system (exclusive of Medical Education) is that part of the program which deals with schools (student) and the school teachers and school nurses.

(1). School Instructional Service

The Health Education Program in the schools will

- (a). By a sound, progressive (step by step), directional, health education curriculum;

- (1). Instruct children and youth so that they may improve and conserve their own health.
- (2). Establish in them (the children and youth) the habits and principles of hygienic living which throughout their school life and in later years will aid in providing that abundant vigor and vitality which are a foundation for the greatest possible happiness and service in personal, family and community life.

(b). By well-planned courses of instruction

- (1). Train new prospective teachers in the fundamentals of health in all of its phases.
- (2). Bring present school teachers and school nurses up to date on the modern trends in health education.

The Health Education Program in the school system is a function of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare. The Ministry of Education is responsible for the general administration and supervision of the entire program and for a close working liaison with the Ministry of Welfare and Prefectural School Boards of Education. The Ministry of Welfare is responsible for advice, consultation and guidance in "what should be taught," for furnishing current factual health material to be incorporated in the health education curriculum and for maintenance of liaison with prefectural health departments, city health departments and health centers.

(2). School Health Service

School Health Service in the general health education program of the school system is a distinct and important field of endeavor, the activities of which are coordinated primarily through the efforts of the School Nurse. The health service in the schools is responsible for the provision of a healthful school environment, health examinations and follow-up procedures, special classes and aids for handicapped children, health records, communicable disease control, first aid and certain legal aspects. The health service is closely associated with the instructional service and furnishes working examples of good health practices.

b. For Professional Groups

Health Education for Professional Groups deals with persons employed in the field of Public Health such as: - Public Health Officers, Public Health Nurses and Midwives, Sanitary Inspectors, Sanitary Engineers, Nutritionists and others.

The Health Education Program for Professional Groups is the responsibility of the Ministry of Welfare and is conducted through and/or under the auspices of the Institute of Public Health, the National Institute of Nutrition and the National Institute of Health, and will

(1). By well-planned refresher courses

- (a). Bring Professional Groups of public health officials and workers up to date on the modern aspects of, and developments in, the field of public health

c. For Special Groups

Health Education for Special Groups provides for planned short courses for members of Parent-Teachers Associations, Mothers' Clubs and similar groups. This program is the responsibility of the Ministry of Welfare and is conducted through and/or under the auspices of the principal Health Center of the Health Center District.

Details concerning the organization and activities of the Information Unit will appear in a subsequent issue of this Weekly Bulletin.

Sanitary Team Program for Winter Season

The Ministry of Welfare's plans regarding sanitary teams call for a reduction of team personnel during the months of October to March inclusive, from six men

per team to two men per team, the purpose being to effect economy by reduction of personnel during the season when insect problems are lightest.

In making the above reduction it is important that the permanent structure of the sanitary team organization be maintained. The Assistant Inspectors and the sanitary team foremen should be retained, together with sufficient laborers to perform all necessary typhus and rodent control measures. In this way a nucleus of trained personnel will be maintained throughout the year and expansion for the summer insect control season can be made more smoothly.

Winter activities should include periodic spraying and dusting operations in hospitals, bathhouses, jails and other public institutions and public places frequented by large numbers of people. Special attention must be given to these activities in endemic typhus areas. Each health center should keep at least one sanitary team (6-men) on active duty in addition to the two-man nucleus of all remaining teams throughout the winter. Plans for the sanitary team program for next year are expected to be essentially the same as those for the current year although some adjustments in the allocations of national subsidies are anticipated. Complete details concerning the plans will be published in this Bulletin as soon as they are available.

SECTION II

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refresher Courses

Closing exercises were held on 26 November for the four-month Refresher Course for Clinical Nursing Instructors at the Red Cross Central Hospital, which 48 students completed. During this period they were taught those aspects of nursing education which will help prepare them for their responsibilities as instructors in their own schools of nursing.

On 27 November the fifth refresher course for Public Health Nurses at the Institute of Public Health was completed. Fifty-six students attended this course. During this course increased emphasis was placed on field experience. Therefore it is expected that these students will be well prepared to use their new knowledge for better public health nursing service in their own Health Centers.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Publications

A new book titled "Milk Technology" has just been completed by Dr. S. Kawashima of the Meiji Dairy Research Institute. This book is quite complete and is available as a text in Dairying Science now being taught in the Veterinary Colleges.

Food Sanitation

The monthly report from the Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare discloses that many Prefectural Food Sanitation Sections are not devoting enough time to field inspections and the collection of samples of food and beverages for laboratory analysis, particularly of food commodities being supplied the populace by rationing centers. Several recent reports of serious food poisoning cases have been found to have originated in the rationing and distribution of restricted items.

It is requested that Military Government Public Health Officers exercise closer surveillance over the prefectural officials in charge of food inspection to assure that a more complete coverage of establishments preparing, processing or handling food and beverages can be maintained from an inspectional level.

Japan Food Association

Ten prefectures have established Food Associations which will operate under the observation of the parent association in Tokyo. Arrangements have been

completed to publish a small newspaper which will be utilized in disseminating information on all foods in which the methods of preparing, processing, packaging and serving along with the sanitary principles necessary in the correct handling of all food and beverages will be discussed. All members of the Associations will benefit through receiving editions of this newspaper. Later, it is hoped to establish a Food Institute where standardizing of food and beverage formulas can be accomplished.

Weekly Diseases

No animal diseases were reported for the week of 20-26 November.

ANIMAL DISEASES October 1948

The following outbreak of animal diseases occurred during the month of October as reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Blackleg	1	2
Filariasis	0	3 (horses)
Swine Erysipelas	51	27
Swine Cholera	9	20
Swine Plague	4	15
Piroplasmosis	4	1
Rabies	1 (dog)	1 (horse)
Scabies	0	1 (horse)
Strangles	13	30
Equine Infectious Anemia	119	137
Infectious Abortion Cattle		
Trichomonas	72	86
Brucella	14	7
Equine Paratyphus	1	5
Pullorum Disease (fowls)	2361	3720
Equine Encephalomyelitis	719	362
Bovine Tuberculosis	35 Positive 10 Suspects	50

Rinderpest Immunization

The immunization of all cattle in Hyogo against Rinderpest will begin at once. It is estimated that approximately 110,000 head of draft and dairy cattle will be completely immunized by January 1949.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY

Production

A total of 3,290 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 14-20 November.

During the period 7-13 November, 14,570 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 2,545 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 2,713 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 78,826 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 21,100 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 8,388 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,016,011 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 544,797 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 109,918 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 13 November, totaled 385,364 cc.

During the period 14-20 November, 105,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 25,575 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 52,680 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 372,827 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 40,500 gallons

of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 2,031,580 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 526,472 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 57,238 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 20 November, totaled 119,364 cc.

Distribution

Attempts are being made to introduce the use of homeopathic medicines to Japan. Before the war these remedies were produced on a small scale and had a very limited sale. The production has been revived and advertising campaigns and distribution methods of various kinds are under way to spread the sale and use of these preparations. In the techniques used by the various distributing agencies it has been learned that false claims and false advertising as well as improper information as to use and dosage are being disseminated.

In the instances where this has occurred thus far, the distributing companies have been ordered to cease distribution and will be prosecuted under the new Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. Distribution agencies have been introducing their product through large groups and associations, labor unions, schools, etc. This widespread distribution should be discouraged, and instances, where the Law is being evaded or directly violated, should be brought to immediate and full prosecution. It would be advisable to make reports to Supply Division, PHW through channels when instances such as those mentioned above take place.

Formulation of final plans for production and distribution for various programs in the past have been hampered by the length of time taken by prefectural authorities in answering requirements requests made by the Ministry of Welfare. It is advisable that prefectural officials be encouraged to make all reports promptly, permitting more rapid formulation and dissemination of information, plans and policies by the Ministry of Welfare. This laxity is the basis for the delay being experienced at present in the presentation of a plan for allocation of diphtheria toxoid.

During the month of October distribution of diphtheria toxoid was made based on incomplete requirement figures. All prefectures will be required to submit their requirements, taking into account the amounts of toxoid received, the amount to be received based on present allocations and the overall needs. October distribution was as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	200,000 cc
Akita	200,000 cc
Yamagata	96,000 cc
Gumma	102,000 cc
Chiba	360 cc
Tokyo	407,960 cc
Kanagawa	24,680 cc
Ishikawa	108,000 cc
Nagano	2,000 cc
Shizuoka	61,000 cc
Aichi	340,000 cc
Kyoto	210,000 cc
Osaka	100,000 cc
Hyogo	350,000 cc
Okayama	108,000 cc
Hiroshima	150,430 cc
Fukuoka	1,660 cc
Kagoshima	70,000 cc
Total	2,532,090 cc

During the period 14-20 November 2,474 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 14 prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi Automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Akita			50	
Ibaraki		100		
Chiba		1	1	
Tokyo		4		
Shizuoka		80		
Aichi	720	207	52	36
Kyoto	340	12		
Osaka		240	72	
Wakayama	200			
Shimane	100		20	
Yamaguchi				30
Kagawa			5	
Saga		160	50	
Tokushima				100
	—	—	—	—
	1260	804	250	166

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL

Special Information Required

Information as to the source of all seizures of crude and prepared opium, heroin, cocaine and morphine should be forwarded through regular channels to the Narcotic Control Division, PHW Section. Detailed information is required of all types of containers, label information and of the wrappings of the seizures. In cases where there are indications of the seized goods having been smuggled into the country, complete details relative to the registry of the vessel, nationality of crew members and previous ports of entry on that trip are desired, as well as photographs of the seizure (if possible), showing labels and data thereon, the container and the wrappings.

Prefectural Narcotic Agents have been instructed to telegraph information of seizures of smuggled narcotics to the Narcotic Section of the Ministry of Welfare immediately, and to forward more detailed information in the regular monthly report.

Smoking of Heroin

The monthly reports of the Japanese Government Narcotic Section have recently shown the smoking of Heroin by narcotic addicts to be on the increase. This practice, which has been prevalent in Korea, has been brought to the attention of the Narcotic Agents for inclusion in their enforcement activities.

Opium Poppy Cultivation Violations

Reports covering the first nine months of 1948 list 11 violations of the prohibition of the cultivation of the opium poppy, resulting to date in the sentencing of seven defendants as follows: - Two - Admonished, three - ¥ 500 fine, one - six months penal servitude, one - 10 months penal servitude. Narcotic Agents have been instructed to be alert during the flowering season of 1949 for violations of this regulation.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

The latest consolidated report covering the progress of the "Joint Fund Campaign" reflects a total of ¥ 770,859,739.80 raised (collected) towards the established goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00 or 65.6% of quota.

The following 10 prefectures have reached or exceeded their quotas:

	<u>Amount Raised</u>	<u>Per Cent of Quota</u>
Akita	10,100,000.00	101
Fukushima	21,421,461.47	107.1
Saitama	17,314,204.00	108.2
Toyama	13,065,841.98	100.5
Yamanashi	9,451,958.00	100
Gifu	20,000,000.00	100
Shizuoka	20,108,405.00	100
Aichi	66,237,244.34	100
Saga	12,500,000.00	100
Miyazaki	11,000,000.00	110

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA shipments, numbers 105 through 108, of relief supplies for Japan, have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments contained 94.79 tons of the following supplies:

- a. 105th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. President Pierce on 20 October and contained 26.9 tons (food, 2.2 tons; clothing 24.7 tons).
- b. 106th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Tillie Lykes on 5 November and contained 3.35 tons (clothing including shoes).
- c. 107th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Cardinal O'Connell on 6 November and contained 3.04 tons (clothing).
- d. 108th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Cotton States on 9 November and contained 61.5 tons (food, 57 tons; clothing, 4.5 tons).

LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now total 7,051.95 tons, consisting of the following:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5405.26
Clothing (including shoes)	1278.41
Medicines	59.37
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soap, seeds, canales, etc.)	101.29
<hr/>	
Total	7051.95

Army to Pay Relief Shipment Costs to Japan, Korea and Ryukyus

Approved relief agencies (those registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid) may make application for reimbursement for ocean freight charges from United States ports to Japan, Korea and Ryukyus to the Chief, Fiscal and Statistical Group, Office of the Food Administrator for Occupied Areas, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., in accordance with radio, file WCL 21928, dated 13 November 1948, from CS PID to CINCFE (PIC), CG USAFIK, CG, RYCCOM, subject, "Army to Pay Relief Shipment Costs to Japan, Korea and Ryukyus". This program is effective immediately and includes the following other provisions:

- a. Approved relief agencies must assume responsibility for non-commercial distribution of supplies, free of cost, to the recipient.
- b. Supplies (relief) are to be free of custom duties of any kind.
- c. Reimbursement applications for shipments made between 1 July 1948 and 10 November 1948, must be submitted to Department of the Army on or before 5 December 1948.

d. For shipments made after 10 November 1948, application for reimbursement must be made within thirty (30) days of shipment, together with supporting invoices and bills of lading showing that charges are limited to actual cost of transportation.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Home Nursing:

Thirty-four Japanese Red Cross Chapters (prefectures) have conducted Home Nursing Courses this year with a total of 4,226 persons successfully completing the course of instruction.

The Chapters (prefectures) not participating in this program, although they all have qualified instructors are: Niigata, Chiba, Tochigi, Nara, Yamanashi, Okayama, Wakayama, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi and Saga.

Disaster Relief Operations:

For the period May through October the Japanese Red Cross has given Disaster Relief Service in 21 disasters (including fires, floods, earthquake and bridge collapse). This service included temporary emergency shelter, food and medical aid and was made available to 46,493 sufferers.

It is recommended by the Japanese Red Cross that each of their Chapters continually keep their Disaster Relief Organization alerted and to stage demonstrations. One such mock disaster demonstration was staged by the Yamagata Prefectural Chapter in Yamagata City on 29 September with officials of the Yamagata Military Government Team cooperating.

All Chapter "Disaster Relief Plans of Operation" have not been officially approved by the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross Society. As of November, only 13 Chapter Relief Plans have been so approved and every effort is being made to satisfactorily complete the 33 Chapters' plans on or before 1 January 1949. The Japanese Red Cross "Disaster Relief Plans of Operation" envisions 274 Medical Aid teams and to date 244 (88%) of these teams have been organized.

Volunteer Services:

A general meeting of Hodogaya (Kanagawa Prefecture) Volunteers was held on 19 November. Approximately 100 Volunteer Service Members attended the meeting and were encouraged to expand their activities by officials of the National Headquarters, Prefectural and City Offices.

Junior Red Cross:

A "Safety Exhibition" sponsored by the Juniors of Kanagawa Prefecture was held in all wards of Yokohama during the period 13-24 November. On 15 November a "Child Culture Exhibition" was held in the Todai Primary School (Yokohama). One room in the school was reserved for a Junior Red Cross Exhibit.

Four hundred teacher sponsors of the Junior Red Cross program in the Yokohama area gathered together at the Honmachi Primary School on 13 November to view the American Red Cross and the Japanese Red Cross "Youth Training Center" films. The Japanese Red Cross film covered the activities of the Junior Red Cross "Youth Leadership Training Camps" which were held during the summer 1948. (Note: This film is exceedingly well done and all Prefectural Chapters should make arrangements, through the National Headquarters, for its showing at teachers' meetings, PTA's, business clubs, etc.).

Training Course for Child Welfare Officials

During the period 9-11 December, 73 child welfare officials will attend a special training course at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo, covering the following subjects: Duties of the Child Welfare Official; Children in Need of Special Care (i.e. foundlings, blind, deaf and dumb, children with complicated

problems, feeble-minded); Infant Care; Expectant and Nursing Mother; Weak and Crippled Children; Care of a Girl who is a Sex Delinquent; Child Welfare Agencies and Social Welfare Organization; Foster Parent; Labor Standard Law and Juvenile Court; Case Work; Police and Municipal Organizations; Problems of Nursery Care and Mothers with Dependent Children; Maternity and Child Hygiene; Child Welfare and the School.

Expected representation of child welfare officials from the prefectures is as follows: Tokyo - 20; Hokkaido, Kanagawa, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi - 2 each; all other prefectures - 1 each.

Medical Social Work

Reference Section I, subsection 3, "Special Training Courses for Model Health Center Personnel" in weekly PHW Bulletin No. 98, dated 8-14 November 1948. Military Government Welfare Officers should consult with Military Government Health Officers regarding functioning of Medical Social Workers in the Model Health Centers referring to PHW Technical Bulletin 14, dated August 1948 and the Handbook for Health Centers, Henken Sho Uchi Shishin, in order to assure maximum use of the services of the Medical Social Worker.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

Information published in the preceding issues of the PHW Weekly Bulletin^{1/} referred to social insurance programs covering persons in private employment and one program - National Health Insurance - covering chiefly the self-employed in the rural areas of Japan.

The remaining two social insurance programs currently in operation, the Government Pension System and the National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations, are for government workers.

The Government Pension System, to which the benefit statistics published in this Bulletin pertain, has been in operation in its present form since 1923. It is designed to protect public servants of career status (so-called "officials" - Henken) against the hazard of occupational invalidity, to assure them of a retirement income geared to the length of their service and, finally, to provide an income for their survivors.

For public officials paid entirely from national government funds the benefits are given by the national government which bears virtually the entire cost except for small contributions by the insured amounting at present to 2% (formerly 0.5%) of his basic salary. At the end of 1947, the number of those currently protected was 584,408.^{2/}

For those public officials paid primarily from prefectural funds similar programs with comparable benefits are in existence. However, benefit payments under these prefectural schemes are not reported to the national government. At the end of 1947, the number of officials in the prefectures closely equalled that of national public officials.

The benefit statistics given in Inclosure Number 1 do not include cases taken care of, and benefits defrayed by, the prefectural governments. Furthermore, the figures are in need of adjustment if they are to be used for purposes of comparison. In the form presented they show the number of cases and total amount of payments handled by all the postoffices in a given month.^{3/}

1/ See Nos. 95-99.

2/ This figure is below the number of government workers by reason of the fact that the majority are of lesser than "official" status and hence not eligible for coverage.

3/ The postoffices are entrusted with the payment of benefits as certified by the Pension Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office.

The Pension Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office which is charged with the administration of the system and, in particular, the award of benefits, does not keep monthly statistics on the number certified and/or paid. Hence data pertaining to actual payments by the postoffices are the only available ones on any but an annual basis.

The lump-sum grants are payable only once. The pensions are payable in quarterly installments but are frequently left to accumulate at the postoffice until more than one installment has become due. Therefore, the monthly case-load and total disbursement vary greatly and are not reliable indicators of benefits currently certified. Moreover, in order to arrive at the annual pension it is necessary to multiply the amount received each time the benefit was claimed at the postoffice by the number of times it was claimed. The proper multiplication factor is estimated to be 2.5, as most people are reported to call for their benefits only 2-3 times each year.^{4/}

An explanation of the benefits provided and the qualifying conditions therefore is given in the footnotes on the table shown in Inclosure Number 1.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHM/JG</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
78	11/3/48	Ministerial Ordinance and Cabinet Orders for Enforcement of Medical Practitioners Law	No	MG 8th A
79	11/3/48	Ministerial Ordinance and Cabinet Orders for Enforcement of the Medical Services Law	No	MG 8th A
80	11/3/48	Ministerial Ordinance and Cabinet Orders for Enforcement of the Dentists Law	No	MG 8th A
81	11/19/48	Revised Plan for Supplementary Ration for Foreign Nationals and Stateless Persons	Yes	MG 8th A
82	11/20/48	Application for Raising Prices of Imported Canned Food for School Lunch Program	No	MG 8th A
83	11/20/48	Additional Accommodation of Physically Handicapped Persons	No	MG 8th A

Note: Directives to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government offering no objection to proposed Ministerial Ordinances and Cabinet Orders as submitted.

Note: Directive to Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry offering no objection to plan subject as above with certain exceptions.

Note: Directive to Ministry of Education, Japanese Government, offering no objection to increasing the cost of the School Lunch Program to provide for the increased cost of foodstuffs.

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, offering no objection to a plan for accommodation of certain physically handicapped persons in two dormitories in Osaka.

C. B. Mallonar

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^{4/} This does not apply, of course, to the lump-sum allowances which are one-time payments.

4 Incls.

1. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under the Government Pension System.
2. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - September 1948.
3. Report of Cases and Deaths of Communicable and Venereal Diseases for the Week Ended 20 November 1948.
4. Annex to Weekly Bulletin No. 100 (Information for Military Government Teams Only).

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under the Government Pension System (Nikyu), Calendar Year 1948, by Month

	Cases	January		February		March		April	
		Total	Amount Per Case Y	Cases	Amount Per Case Y	Cases	Amount Per Case Y	Cases	Amount Per Case Y
		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
A. Lump-sum Grants									
1. Retirement allow. ^a	1,319	£/ 1,026,150	£/ 778 £/ 1,098 £/	864,084 £/	787 £/ 1,570 £/	1,202,270 £/	766 £/ 1,580 £/	1,351,676 £/	855 £/
2. Survivors' allow. ^b	1,599	1,325,361	829 1,523	1,246,944	809 1,259	1,052,241	836 1,336	1,096,533	821
3. Invalidity allow. ^d									
B. Pensions ^e									
1. Ordinary Pension f	53,188	10,879,381	205 6,905	1,947,584	282 4,729	1,505,002	311 64,765	12,964,913	237
2. Additional Pen. ^g	28,038	3,854,170	137 4,589	1,006,194	219 2,726	638,950	234 32,490	4,353,774	340
3. Invalidity Pen. ^h	19	4,950	261 7	3,049	436 3	1,524	508 28	7,159	256
4. Survivors' Pen. ⁱ	30,245	5,683,564	188 3,751	1,866,260	408 2,218	1,318,774	595 37,190	7,945,006	213
May									
June									
July									
August									
C. Fensions ^e									
1. Ordinary Pen. f	13,665	3,176,068	232 6,634	2,174,506	328 64,158	13,665,597	213 15,567	3,942,802	253
2. Additional Pen. ^g	7,526	1,307,685	174 2,482	615,932	248 31,432	4,362,122	139 7,195	1,229,561	171
3. Invalidity Pen. ^h	4	2,506	626 4	954	239 37	10,017	271 6	931	155
4. Survivors' Pen. ⁱ	5,988	1,837,871	307 2,069	1,434,974	694 37,262	8,600,698	331 6,266	2,183,204	348

See footnotes on next page.

Notes:

*/ Source: Savings Bureau, Ministry of Communications. In contrast to other social insurance statistics Government Pension statistics are kept on a calendar rather than fiscal year basis. All data given are based on reports from the post offices in all parts of Japan on benefits actually paid in the month concerned. The number and amounts certified during the month are not reported.

a/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to public servants of "official" rank who retire after at least three years of service but prior to qualifying for a pension. The allowance amounts to the annual salary at retirement multiplied by the number of years of service.

b/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to surviving dependents of a public official who dies after at least three years of service but prior to qualifying for a pension; also allowances paid to survivors of an official with more than 17 years' service (12 years for police and prison officials) or in receipt of an ordinary pension who died without leaving any survivors who could qualify for a survivors' pension. The amount of the allowance payable on the first count is equivalent of the deceased official's monthly salary at time of death multiplied by the number of his years of service. In the other cases it is a multiple of the annual pension which was or would have been payable.

c/ Prior to July 1948, retirement and survivors' allowances paid were not separated in the monthly reports received.

d/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to disabled ex-servicemen whose degree of disability does not entitle them to an "additional pension" (see below). The amount payable varies from 10 - 100 times the salary attached to his former rank, as per schedule.

e/ All pensions are payable in four quarterly installments. However, beneficiaries are in a habit of letting them accumulate at the post offices where they are paid until more than one installment has become due. The "amount per case" figure shown, therefore, is not the annual amount. In order to estimate the average annual pension benefit, the average per-case figure should be multiplied by 2.5, (as most beneficiaries are reported to claim their pension only 2 - 3 times a year rather than each quarter).

f/ Payable to officials retiring after 17 years service (12 years for police and prison officials) and those retiring at any time owing to service-connected injuries entitling them to an "additional pension" (see below). The basic amount of the pension is one-third the basic salary paid at the time of retirement. This amount is increased by 0.67 percent of that salary for each year service in excess of 17 (12) up to a total of 40 years' service. There are certain differences in computing additional amounts for special classes of officials.

g/ Payable to officials including ex-servicemen of comparable rank retiring for severe service-connected invalidity. Since the "ordinary pension" is payable in all such cases, payment of the "additional pension" is cumulative; hence the name. Since July 1943, additional dependents' benefits have been payable as a part of the pension. In the above computation these increases are not yet apparent. The basic annual amount varies according to schedule from 15 to 69 percent of the annual salary at the time of retirement.

h/ Payable to officials retiring on account of service-connected disability not severe enough to qualify them for an "additional pension". It may or may not be paid with an "ordinary pension" or lump-sum allowance. Since July 1948, additional dependents' benefits have been payable as a part of the pension. In the above computation the increases are not reflected as yet. The basic amount varies, according to rank at retirement and the degree of the disability from 10 - 20 percent of annual salary. When paid with the "ordinary pension", it is reduced by 15 percent.

i/ Payable to the surviving dependents of officials who died in service after 17 years (12 years for police and prison officials) or while in receipt of an ordinary pension or, regardless of length of service of the deceased, whose death was due to a service-connected cause, or who were in receipt of an "additional pension" (see above). The pension is increased by a dependency allowance in view of dependents of the survivor drawing the pension. The basic amount is one-half of the ordinary pension or, in cases of service-connected death or death of an official pensioned for service-connected invalidity, is determined according to a variety of schedules annexed to the law.

j/ The additional amount paid in regard of dependents is a flat ¥2400 per dependent per year. In the case of ex-servicemen it is limited to ¥ 7200 per pensioner. This is due to the over-all limitation imposed by SCAPIN No. 338 of 24 November 1945 on all pensions to former military personnel. Restricted to work-disabling invalidity, they may be paid only at rates no higher than the lowest of those for comparable physical disability arising from non-military causes.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN
SEPTEMBER 1948

The attached tables summarize the vital events of Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas having less than 30,000 population) and each prefecture for the month of September 1948. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in September.

Live Births: The number of births in September (215,088) was approximately the same as in August (215,083). The current birth rate (32.7), however, was slightly higher than previously (31.7)*. This was approximately 11 percent less than the figure (36.8) for the corresponding period of 1947, but was 12 percent higher than the median rate (29.2) for September during the seven-year period, 1935-1941.

The rate for all "shi" combined (31.8) was 4 percent less than for all "gun" (33.2). Prefectural rates ranged from 28.1 in Nara to 39.4 in Miyazaki. Thirty prefectural rates were within plus or minus ten percent of the national average. Eight were higher and eight were lower. Prefectures having rates in excess of the national figure by more than 10 percent included Hokkaido, Aomori, Toyama, Tokushima, and four in Kyushu -- Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Miyazaki and Kagoshima. The eight prefectures with rates more than 10 percent below the average were Ibaraki, Tokyo, Nagano, Shiga, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama and Okayama.

Deaths (all ages): Following the usual seasonal pattern, deaths declined from 81,085 in August to 73,132 in September. The death rate decreased 7 percent, from 11.9 to 11.1 this month. The current rate was the lowest ever recorded for September. It was 11 percent less than in the same period of 1947 (12.5) and 35 percent less than the median September rate (17.1) for the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The rate for all "shi" combined (10.4) was 10 percent less than that for all "gun" (11.5). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 8.5 in Kanagawa and Tokyo to 19.4 in Iwate. Twenty-six prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the average. Thirteen prefectures had rates in excess of the national figure by more than 10 percent. These were Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Okayama, Tottori, Shimane, Oita, Saga and Nagasaki. Seven prefectural rates were more than 10 percent below the average. These were chiefly in central Honshu and included Gumma, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Yamashashi, Shizuoka, Aichi and Osaka Prefectures.

Death and death rates (per 100,000 population per annum) for the ten leading causes of death in September were: tuberculosis, all forms (12,032) (183.0); diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (all ages) (8,118) (123.5); intracranial lesions of vascular origin (7,053) (107.3); cancer and other malignant tumors (4,963) (75.5); senility (4,182) (63.6); accidental deaths (3,692) (56.2); diseases of the heart (3,478) (52.9); nephritis (2,842) (43.2); congenital debility (2,153) (32.8); and pneumonia, all forms (2,090) (31.8). Together these causes accounted for 69 percent of all deaths during the month. Decreases from August rates were recorded for tuberculosis, diarrhea, and enteritis, senility and accidental deaths. The pneumonia rate remained almost the same as in August (31.5). Increases of 3 to 6 percent were registered in the rates for cancer and other malignant tumors, diseases of the heart and congenital debility. The current death rate for nephritis (43.2) was 14 percent higher than in August (38.0). It should be noted that approximately 16 percent (604) of all accidental deaths were due to cataclysms such as floods and earthquakes. These were reported from four prefectures: Iwate (339), Nagasaki (99), Fukui (99) and Saga (67).

* It should be noted that there were 30 days in September compared with 31 in August. The per annum rate for September, therefore, would be higher than for August if the number of events reported for the two period were exactly the same.

Infant deaths: Infant deaths totalled 9,589 this month compared with 10,903 in August. The rate per 1,000 live births was 44.6, a 12 percent reduction from the August figure (50.7). This was the lowest rate recorded for September in the nine years for which monthly data are available. It was 5 percent less than the rate (47.1) in September 1947 and more than 30 percent less than the median rate (64.3) for September during the five-year period 1938-1942.

The infant death rate for all "shi" combined (37.8) was more than 20 percent less than for all "gun" (48.0). The range in prefectural rates (from 29.0 in Tokyo-to to 94.3 in Aomori) was somewhat less than in previous months. As usual, however, only 15 prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national figure. The fourteen prefectures having rates which exceeded the average by more than 10 percent were Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Tottori, Shimane and Saga. Seventeen prefectures had rates that were less than 90 percent of the national figure. Especially low rates were recorded in Tokyo, Kanagawa and Nagano Prefectures.

Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 live births) for the ten leading causes of infant deaths in September were: Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (2,395) (11.1); congenital debility (2,153) (10.0); premature birth (940) (4.4); pneumonia, all forms (671) (3.1); "other diseases peculiar to the first year of life" (535) (2.5); congenital malformations (371) (1.7); bronchitis (303) (1.4); whooping cough (203) (0.9); beriberi (199) (0.9); accidental deaths (134) (0.6). The infant death rate from diarrhea and enteritis declined 35 percent from 17.0 in August to 11.1 in September. Decreases were also recorded in the death rates from whooping cough and accidental deaths. The death rates from premature birth and beriberi remained the same in September as in August. The death rates for congenital debility and pneumonia were almost the same as previously. Increases were recorded in bronchitis, congenital malformation and other diseases peculiar to the first year of life.

Stillbirths: The number of stillbirths in September was 12,479 compared with 11,852 in August. Contrary to the usual seasonal pattern, the stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births increased 5 percent this month, from 55.1 in August to 58.0 currently. This was 28 percent higher than the rate (45.2) in September last year and 8 percent above the median rate (53.5) for September for the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births in all "shi" (77.0) was nearly 60 percent higher than in all "gun" (48.4). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 39.4 in Aomori to 84.2 in Shimane. Half (22) the prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national figure. Fourteen were higher and 10 were lower. The highest rates were in Shimane, Okayama, Tottori, Ibaraki, Hyogo and Nagano Prefectures. The lowest rates were in Aomori, Toyama and Ishikawa.

Marriages: Usually marriages increase in September. This month there were 64,634 marriages compared with 63,784 in August. The current rate per 1,000 population (9.8) was 4 percent higher than previously (9.4). This was nearly 13 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (11.2) although it remained well above (40 percent) the median September rate (7.0) for the seven-year period 1932-1938.

The rate for all "shi" combined was 9.5 compared with 10.0 for all "gun". Prefectural rates ranged from 6.4 in Nagano to 12.7 in Kagawa. Seventeen prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the average. Eighteen were more than 10 percent higher than the national figure and 11 were more than 10 percent below it. The highest rates were in Kagawa, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Nara and Oita Prefectures. The lowest were in Nagano, Shizuoka, Kanagawa and Gunma Prefectures.

Divorces: Following the usual seasonal pattern, divorces increased from 6,780 in August to 7,410 in September. The rate per 1,000 population increased

from 1.0 to 1.1. This was the same as in the corresponding period of 1947 but nearly 60 percent higher than the median rate (0.7) for September during the seven-year period 1932-1938.

The divorce rate in all "shi" combined was 1.2 compared with 1.1 in all "gun". Rates among the prefectures ranged from 0.8 in seven prefectures (Chiba, Hokkaido, Ibaraki, Nagano, Saitama, Shiga and Yamanashi) to 1.7 in two prefectures (Akita and Kochi). Eighteen prefectoral rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Seventeen were higher and 11 were lower.

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES
AND DIVORCES, BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 1948

	BIRTH	DEATH	*INFANT DEATH	STILL BIRTH	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES
ALL JAPAN	215088	73132	9589	12479	64634	7410
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	72341	23516	2738	5572	21489	2623
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	142747	49616	6851	6907	43145	4787
AICHI	9117	2578	345	464	2693	235
AKITA	3382	1546	278	187	972	182
AOMORI	3883	1792	366	153	1118	137
CHIBA	5299	1921	237	282	1508	136
EHIME	4308	1270	176	266	1330	176
FUKUI	2088	984	125	113	613	85
FUKUOKA	9932	2829	342	649	3345	324
FUKUSHIMA	5487	1849	286	292	1570	206
GIFU	4089	1362	142	214	1377	139
GUMMA	4094	1277	161	262	973	118
HIROSHIMA	4963	1883	179	313	1966	244
HOKKAIDO	12695	4047	736	577	3046	280
HYOGO	7992	2669	312	560	2626	278
IBARAKI	4855	1685	253	344	1627	130
ISHIKAWA	2737	1108	189	122	789	111
IWATE	3542	2057	298	189	925	133
KAGAWA	2652	830	122	177	971	100
KAGOSHIMA	5313	1630	236	285	1647	155
GANAGAWA	5715	1612	182	300	1378	174
KOCHI	2206	770	102	103	847	122
KUMAMOTO	4844	1564	186	309	1549	204
KYOTO	4191	1473	147	242	1360	155
MIE	3991	1263	174	213	1235	132
MIYAGI	4321	1343	202	281	1237	127
MIYAZAKI	3396	930	116	200	1066	103
NAGANO	4842	1730	162	339	1099	128
NAGASAKI	4932	1616	226	263	1563	186
NARA	1791	764	83	102	776	88
NIIGATA	7088	2419	306	349	1615	296
OITA	3615	1288	143	229	1228	126
OKAYAMA	3959	1729	189	301	1563	164
OSAKA	8977	2822	306	579	2958	353
SAGA	2607	1097	135	152	866	91
SAITAMA	5674	1829	240	295	1390	138
SHIGA	2068	829	85	135	667	58
SHIMANE	2458	948	139	207	802	86
SHIZUOKA	6247	1728	217	378	1426	192
TOCHIGI	3946	1320	194	220	1312	144
TOKUSHIMA	2582	856	109	170	839	77
TOKYO	12739	3771	370	774	3678	410
TOTTORI	1502	624	83	108	463	58
TOYAMA	3164	1105	187	138	858	123
WAKAYAMA	2353	915	103	145	934	124
YAMAGATA	3414	1339	198	162	933	162
YAMAGUCHI	4068	1468	155	210	1385	168
YAMANASHI	1970	663	67	126	511	52

* Deaths of infants under one year of age.

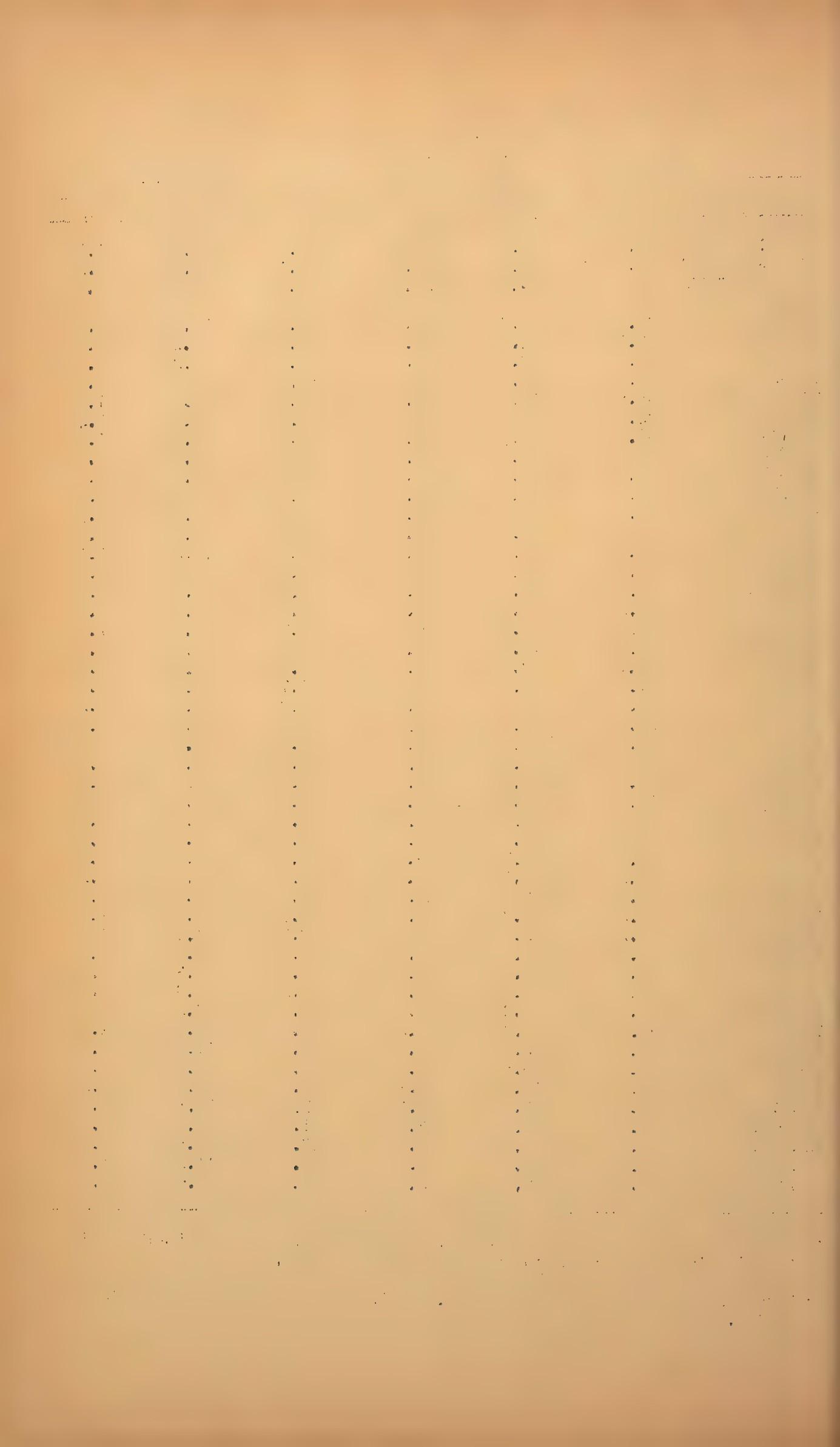
Source: Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare.

BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES, BY
PREFECTURE: JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 1948

	*BIRTH RATE	*DEATH RATE	**INFANT DEATH	**STILL- BIRTH	*MARRIAGE RATE	*DIVORCE RATE
ALL JAPAN	32.7	11.1	44.6	58.0	9.8	1.1
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	31.8	10.4	37.8	77.0	9.5	1.2
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	33.2	11.5	48.0	48.4	10.0	1.1
AICHI	34.5	9.7	37.8	50.9	10.2	0.9
AKITA	32.2	14.7	82.2	55.3	9.2	1.7
AOMORI	38.9	17.9	94.3	39.4	11.2	1.4
CHIBA	30.2	11.0	44.7	53.2	8.6	0.8
EHIME	35.5	10.5	40.9	61.7	11.0	1.4
FUKUI	34.8	16.4	59.9	54.1	10.2	1.4
FUKUOKA	36.6	10.4	34.4	65.3	12.3	1.2
FUKUSHIMA	33.0	11.1	52.1	53.2	9.5	1.2
GIFU	32.7	10.9	34.7	52.3	11.0	1.1
GUNMA	31.0	9.7	39.3	64.0	7.4	0.9
HIROSHIMA	29.6	11.2	36.1	63.1	11.7	1.5
HOKKAIDO	38.5	12.3	58.0	45.5	9.2	0.8
HYOGO	30.9	10.3	39.0	70.1	10.2	1.1
IBARAKI	29.0	10.1	52.1	70.9	9.7	0.8
ISHIKAWA	35.4	14.3	69.1	44.6	10.2	1.4
IWATE	33.4	19.4	84.1	53.4	8.7	1.3
KAGAWA	34.6	10.8	46.0	66.7	12.7	1.3
KAGOSHIMA	36.7	11.3	44.4	53.6	11.4	1.1
KANAGAWA	30.1	8.5	31.8	52.5	7.3	0.9
KOCHI	31.1	10.8	46.2	46.7	11.9	1.7
KUMAMOTO	33.1	10.7	38.4	63.8	10.6	1.4
KYOTO	28.7	10.1	35.1	57.7	9.3	1.1
MIE	33.6	10.6	43.6	53.4	10.4	1.1
MIYAGI	33.0	10.3	46.7	65.0	9.5	1.0
MIYAZAKI	39.4	10.8	34.2	58.9	12.4	1.2
NAGANO	28.4	10.2	33.5	70.0	6.4	0.8
NAGASAKI	38.4	12.6	45.8	53.3	12.2	1.4
NARA	28.1	12.0	46.3	57.0	12.2	1.4
NIIGATA	35.5	12.1	43.2	49.2	8.1	1.5
OITA	35.4	12.6	39.6	63.3	12.0	1.2
OKAYAMA	29.3	12.8	47.7	76.0	11.6	1.2
OSAKA	31.2	9.8	34.1	64.5	10.3	1.2
SAGA	34.2	14.4	51.8	58.3	11.3	1.2
SAITAMA	32.5	10.5	42.3	52.0	8.0	0.8
SHIGA	28.9	11.6	41.1	65.3	9.3	0.8
SHIMANE	33.2	12.8	56.6	84.2	10.8	1.2
SHIZUOKA	31.7	8.8	34.7	60.5	7.2	1.0
TOCHIGI	30.9	10.3	49.2	55.8	10.3	1.1
TOKUSHIMA	36.2	12.0	42.2	65.8	11.8	1.1
TOKYO	28.7	8.5	29.0	60.8	8.3	0.9
TOTTORI	30.9	12.8	55.3	71.9	9.5	1.2
TOYAMA	38.7	13.5	59.1	43.6	10.5	1.5
WAKAYAMA	29.3	11.4	43.8	61.6	11.6	1.5
YAMAGATA	30.9	12.1	58.0	47.5	8.5	1.5
YAMAGUCHI	33.0	11.9	38.1	51.6	11.2	1.4
YAMANASHI	29.5	9.9	34.0	64.0	7.6	0.8

* Rates are the number of events per 1,000 population, estimated 1 July 1948 and distributed according to the August Ration Census.

** Rates are the number of events per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 20 NOVEMBER 1948

During the forty-seventh week ended 20 November 1948 there were reported 9,630 cases of communicable disease compared with 9,512 cases in the preceding week. Complete reports were received from all prefectures.

Tuberculosis cases decreased slightly, from 6,601 last week to 6,496 currently. This was 30 percent greater, however, than the number (5,002) reported in the forty-seventh week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 423.5 and 479.5 respectively.

The upward trend in measles continued, with 17 percent more cases this week (560) than there were in the previous week (480). The current number was 13 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (645). Twenty-three percent of the current cases were in Hokkaido. There were increases over last week in 22 prefectures, decreases in 14 and no change in 10. The current and cumulative case rates were 36.5 and 69.4 respectively.

There was a small increase in whooping cough cases. There were 692 cases this week compared with 675 in the previous week. The current number of cases was also slightly higher than the number (658) recorded for the same week of 1947. There were increases this week in 28 prefectures, decreases in 11, and no change in 7. The largest decreases occurred in Hokkaido and Gunma (35 and 103 cases respectively), where large increases were reported in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 45.1 and 67.0 respectively.

Pneumonia continued to increase. The number of cases this week (1,101) was 13 percent higher than the number (978) for the previous week. The current figure, however, was 32 percent less than that (1,612) reported in the corresponding period of 1947. Twenty-five prefectures reported increases over last week, 17 decreases, and 4, no change. Current and cumulative case rates were 71.8 and 141.4 respectively.

There were 26 cases of influenza compared with 22 cases in the preceding week. During the same week of 1947 there were 40 cases. Seventeen cases were reported in Fukuoka Prefecture this week, 4 in Ehime, and 1 or 2 cases each in 4 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 3.7 respectively.

Diphtheria cases increased 6 percent, from 373 last week to 397 currently. There were 32 deaths compared with 30 in the preceding week. The current number of cases was approximately 35 percent less than the figure (603) for the forty-seventh week of 1947 and about 60 percent less than the total (977) in the corresponding period of 1946. Increases this week were recorded in 24 prefectures, decreases in 21 and no change in 1. The current and cumulative case rates were 25.9 and 19.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.1 and 1.7.

Dysentery cases have remained about the same for three weeks. There were 95 cases this week compared with 96 and 99 cases in the two preceding weeks. Deaths decreased from 29 last week to 20 currently. Cases this week were 11 percent less than in the same week of 1947 (107) and approximately 85 percent less than the figure (612) recorded for the corresponding period of 1946. Current cases were distributed among 35 prefectures, each having from 1 to 8 cases. Eleven prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.2 and 20.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.3 and 5.5.

The number of typhoid fever cases this week (135) was approximately the same as in the preceding week (138). There were 20 deaths compared with 16 last week. Current cases were 22 percent less than the 1947 figure for the same week (173) and more than 75 percent less than the corresponding 1946 figure (570). Tokyo-to had 17 cases this week, 39 additional prefectures had from 1 to 9 cases each and the 6 remaining prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.8 and 12.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.3 and 1.4.

There were 33 paratyphoid fever cases this week compared with 35 the week before. Deaths decreased from 7 to zero. The current case figure was 37 percent less than that recorded in the same week of 1947 (52) and 72 percent less than the total for the corresponding period of 1946 (117). Cases this week were distributed among 19 prefectures, each of which reported from 1 to 4 cases. Twenty-seven prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.2 and 3.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.2.

No smallpox cases were reported this week whereas there was one in the previous week. No deaths have occurred for 18 weeks. In the forty-seventh weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 2 and 15 cases respectively. The 19 suspect cases reported in Hokkaido for the first two weeks in November have not been confirmed. The cumulative case and death rates as of 20 November were both less than 0.1.

Two typhus fever cases were reported currently compared with one case in the preceding week. There have been no deaths for 19 weeks. The 1947 and 1946 figures for the forty-seventh weeks were 3 and 42 respectively. The two current cases were in Kanagawa and Osaka Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.6 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There was little change in malaria this week. There were 24 cases and 1 death compared with 26 cases and no deaths last week. The number of current cases was 26 percent of the total (92) for the same week of 1947 and only 10 percent of the corresponding 1946 figure (241). There were no cases this week in 32 prefectures, 7 cases in Shiga, and from 1 to 3 cases each in the remaining 13 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 6.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

One case of confirmed Japanese "B" encephalitis was reported this week (in Nagano Prefecture). This may be a confirmation of a case previously reported as suspect. Six deaths were reported -- 4 from confirmed cases and 2 from suspect cases. These were in Akita, Fukushima, Ibaraki and Nagano Prefectures. No cases were reported in the corresponding week of 1947 and 2 cases were recorded for the forty-seventh week of 1946. The total number of cases reported this year is 8,023, of which 4,370 have been confirmed and 3,653 remain suspect. There have been reported 2,455 deaths, of which 1,033 have been confirmed cases and 1,422 from suspect cases. Information concerning duplicate reporting of deaths has not yet been compiled. The current and cumulative case rates, as reported, were 0.1 and 11.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 3.4.

Scarlet fever cases decreased 20 percent this week, from 69 to 55. Deaths (2) remained the same. During the same weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 99 and 67 cases respectively. There was again no change in the current number of cases in 22 prefectures. Decreases were reported in 15 prefectures and increases in 9. It was in Tokyo-to, where the largest increase was reported last week, that cases declined most this week, from 27 to 17. Hokkaido had 12 cases, 14 prefectures had from 1 to 5 cases each, and the remaining 30 reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.6 and 3.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases and deaths declined from 16 and 5 respectively last week to 13 and 3 currently. The corresponding case figures for 1947 and 1946 were 14 and 9 respectively. Nine prefectures reported from 1 to 3 cases each, and the remaining 37 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 2.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.7.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,481 and 196,398 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,254 and 201,663; and for chancroid, 577 and 33,668. All current totals were lower than in the preceding week when there were reported 3,801 cases of syphilis, 3,571 cases of gonorrhea, and 613 cases of chancroid. The current number of syphilis cases was 17 percent higher than in the forty-seventh week of 1947 (2,966). The number of gonorrhea and chancroid cases reported during the same period were 3,611 and 671 respectively. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 226.9 and 272.4 respectively; gonorrhea, 212.1 and 279.7; and chancroid, 37.6 and 46.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ended 20 November 1948

PREFECTURE	TYPHUS				TYPHOID			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	33	1	1119	144	7	-	941	65
AOMORI	9	1	202	*14	2	-	120	*24
IWATE	5	1	260	31	-	-	528	59
MIYAGI	11	-	417	21	2	1	225	23
AKITA	17	2	515	34	-	-	194	47
YAMAGATA	5	2	242	24	-	-	235	34
FUKUSHIMA	9	-	194	17	2	1	471	102
IBARAKI	8	1	285	11	8	2	724	315
TOCHIGI	9	-	295	23	3	-	275	104
GUMMA	10	4	217	47	1	-	469	111
SAITAMA	9	-	320	28	3	2	398	164
CHIBA	6	-	146	5	2	-	276	65
TOKYO	19	3	868	*109	6	-	1495	332
KANAGAWA	7	-	395	37	2	-	295	85
NIIGATA	19	-	*588	45	4	-	*596	71
TOYAMA	9	-	135	26	-	-	60	14
ISHIKAWA	9	-	245	15	1	-	36	9
FUKUI	1	-	107	*9	2	1	200	35
YAMANASHI	-	-	56	-	2	-	72	11
NAGANO	8	-	358	17	1	-	327	51
GIFU	-	-	108	11	-	1	397	151
SHIZUOKA	-	-	239	28	4	-	*324	*160
AICHI	3	1	391	32	4	2	688	293
MIE	9	-	*233	*20	-	-	182	60
SHIGA	2	-	86	5	-	-	94	23
KYOTO	3	-	235	*24	1	-	*294	*73
OSAKA	11	-	269	23	4	-	510	98
HYOGO	17	2	417	42	6	1	449	91
NARA	6	-	121	7	1	-	*44	*10
WAKAYAMA	2	-	*108	*6	1	-	54	14
TOTTORI	2	1	*74	5	-	-	67	28
SHIMANE	12	1	259	16	5	2	213	76
OKAYAMA	4	1	235	24	-	1	195	81
HIROSHIMA	14	-	365	14	1	-	317	129
YAMAGUCHI	11	2	281	11	2	-	241	101
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	112	16	1	-	150	30
KAGAWA	-	-	112	12	-	-	*127	*37
EHIME	7	-	315	32	1	-	356	112
KOCHI	6	1	140	7	5	-	109	29
FUKUOKA	17	1	751	45	-	-	424	*124
SAGA	12	2	482	32	1	-	177	67
NAGASAKI	11	1	408	47	1	1	246	96
KUMAMOTO	15	1	155	14	4	1	216	90
OITA	11	-	488	45	2	1	188	11
MIYAZAKI	8	1	350	35	2	1	253	81
KAGOSHIMA	8	2	403	34	1	2	152	56
TOTAL	397	32	*14101	*1245	95	20	*14404	*395
RATE								
Current	25.9	2.1	19.6	1.7	6.2	1.3	20.0	5.
Previous	24.3	2.0			6.3	1.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	375	23	-	-	*120	4
AOMORI	1	1	*125	14	2	-	*48	3
MATSU	1	1	80	9	-	-	52	5
MIYAGI	2	-	182	16	1	-	124	5
AKITA	4	-	78	15	-	-	14	3
YANAGATA	2	-	*69	11	-	-	25	1
FUKUSHIMA	2	2	177	*25	1	-	76	2
IBARAKI	-	-	144	19	2	-	62	*5
TOCHIGI	2	-	135	23	-	-	50	4
GUNMA	1	-	106	15	-	-	54	*2
SAITAMA	9	-	224	38	1	-	43	3
CHIBA	1	-	224	10	-	-	52	-
TOKYO	17	1	1120	*120	1	-	635	23
ANAGAWA	3	3	415	48	1	-	106	-
NIIGATA	6	-	*257	30	4	-	97	8
TOYAMA	5	1	142	18	-	-	28	2
ISHIKAWA	2	-	68	11	3	-	15	1
FUKUI	1	-	119	6	1	-	20	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	21	-	-	-	11	3
NAGANO	-	-	439	33	3	-	67	*5
GIFU	7	1	346	45	-	-	64	5
SHIZUOKA	5	-	285	29	2	-	145	7
AICHI	5	3	389	*47	-	-	86	8
XIE	4	2	*274	*31	1	-	*56	7
SHIGA	1	-	48	3	-	-	*14	-
KYOTO	1	-	*258	*43	1	-	67	7
OSAKA	3	-	331	75	2	-	64	4
HYOGO	4	1	353	*65	1	-	*31	2
NARA	3	1	*90	11	2	-	*14	1
WAKAYAMA	3	-	117	14	-	-	16	-
TOTTORI	1	-	85	3	-	-	13	1
SHIMANE	2	-	108	12	-	-	63	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	170	28	-	-	14	1
HIROSHIMA	9	-	240	20	2	-	55	2
YAMAGUCHI	4	1	80	10	-	-	11	1
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	111	16	-	-	7	-
KAGAWA	-	-	48	12	2	-	33	3
EHIME	5	-	157	13	-	-	33	-
KOCHI	1	1	144	16	-	-	35	1
FUKUOKA	3	-	171	18	-	-	49	3
SAGA	3	-	50	4	-	-	16	2
NAGASAKI	2	-	62	12	-	-	*17	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	22	4	-	-	21	1
OITA	2	-	113	13	-	-	23	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	54	5	-	-	*16	3
KAGOSHIMA	1	1	18	4	-	-	8	-
TOTAL	135	20	*8623	*1037	33	-	*2691	*142
RATE								
Current	8.8	1.3	12.0	1.4	2.2	-	3.7	0.2
Previous	9.0	1.0			2.3	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 20 November 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	12	-	423	2	2	-	178	34
AOMORI	2	-	18	-	1	-	59	*17
IWATE	-	-	15	1	-	-	16	*5
MIYAGI	5	-	84	1	1	1	110	10
AKITA	2	1	24	1	2	1	71	14
YAMAGATA	1	-	22	-	-	-	40	*12
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	32	1	1	-	80	16
IBARAKI	-	-	52	-	-	-	72	20
TOCHIGI	-	-	43	-	-	-	11	2
GUMMA	1	-	83	3	-	-	28	7
SAITAMA	2	1	96	2	-	-	23	10
CHIBA	-	-	16	-	-	-	39	5
TOKYO	17	-	507	7	3	1	401	103
KANAGAWA	3	-	83	3	-	-	102	22
NIIGATA	2	-	30	1	-	-	*51	*6
TOYAMA	-	-	7	1	-	-	23	7
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	4
FUKUI	-	-	6	1	-	-	16	*4
YAMANASHI	-	-	32	-	-	-	20	2
NAGANO	2	-	119	1	-	-	38	12
GIFU	-	-	48	-	-	-	13	4
SHIZUOKA	1	-	47	3	-	-	50	13
AICHI	-	-	112	*1	-	-	22	5
MIE	1	-	*39	1	-	-	12	-
SHIGA	-	-	45	1	-	-	7	2
KYOTO	2	-	92	-	-	-	59	32
OSAKA	-	-	79	1	1	-	83	*21
HYOGO	-	-	44	1	-	-	*38	11
NARA	-	-	6	-	-	-	8	2
WAKAYAMA	1	-	*6	1	-	-	*7	1
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	24	7
SHIMANE	-	-	15	-	-	-	14	8
OKAYAMA	-	-	*36	1	-	-	8	*4
HIROSHIMA	-	-	20	-	-	-	21	6
YAHAGUCHI	-	-	14	-	1	-	18	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	2
KAGAWA	-	-	*18	-	-	-	*9	-
EHIME	-	-	25	-	-	-	*18	7
KOCHI	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	1	-	46	3	-	-	39	8
SAGA	-	-	6	-	1	-	7	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	15	-	-	-	26	12
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	17	9
OITA	-	-	*4	-	-	-	10	5
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	24	10
TOTAL	55	2	*2448	*38	13	3	*1939	488
PATE								
Current	3.6	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	2.7	0.7
Previous	4.5	0.1			1.0	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 20 November 1948

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	130	3162	116	5274	452	26885
AOMORI	32	527	10	512	130	5113
MATSU	3	1020	7	576	122	*8402
MIYAGI	16	1042	11	*1047	257	*7567
AKITA	11	315	17	725	97	5817
YAMAGATA	26	521	10	635	81	4417
FUJISHIMA	31	708	6	622	114	6992
IBARAKI	1	644	6	531	101	4902
TOCHIGI	1	243	3	958	183	4566
GUMMA	8	369	25	*1552	104	3825
SAITAMA	1	89	16	907	138	5752
CHIBA	-	98	2	400	15	4688
TOKYO	1	884	35	*3720	748	*38872
KANAGAWA	1	194	12	1450	199	13766
NIIGATA	33	1339	24	*3051	117	10318
TOYAMA	11	952	30	1971	180	7812
ISHIKAWA	3	744	8	*1168	110	*5917
FUKUI	2	1326	13	664	52	2165
YAMANASHI	-	46	-	262	7	1559
NAGANO	4	1030	43	1729	130	*8026
GIFU	2	2034	23	740	111	5230
SHIZUOKA	3	900	5	*726	103	8096
AICHI	3	1067	44	1792	323	12587
MIE	5	1313	10	568	134	*3968
SHIGA	1	522	10	700	65	2944
KYOTO	6	873	21	1385	355	10273
OSAKA	10	826	15	1076	193	*17757
HYOGO	-	1343	9	916	158	7067
NARA	-	102	3	*112	34	2003
WAKAYAMA	21	322	-	145	51	2212
TOTTORI	5	883	-	154	47	3515
SHI A NE	48	591	11	1745	86	7195
OKAYAMA	1	*3426	6	*859	125	*6718
HIROSHIMA	20	4675	13	865	224	13259
YAMAGUCHI	1	339	5	364	46	3904
TOKUSHIMA	1	1661	1	124	49	2767
KAGATA	-	2223	4	241	26	2568
EHIME	1	4093	50	1205	136	8475
KOCHI	1	2159	-	208	27	2709
FUKUOKA	67	1374	41	3203	301	17898
SAGA	1	307	2	679	79	3581
NAGASAKI	30	703	8	596	134	6887
KUMAMOTO	11	1180	11	561	91	3972
OITA	3	603	4	529	100	*5063
MIYAZAKI	-	389	2	305	71	*3741
KAGOSHIMA	4	903	-	730	90	3937
TOTAL	560	*50064	692	*48282	6496	*345687
RATE						
Current	36.5	69.4	45.1	67.0	423.5	479.5
Previous	31.3		44.0		430.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 20 November 1948

Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	118	7384	-	*155
AOMORI	49	1838	-	15
IWATE	11	1627	-	*30
MIYAGI	67	2438	-	9
AKITA	34	1733	-	-
YAMAGATA	27	1337	-	10
FUKUSHIMA	29	3030	-	*28
IBARAKI	35	3366	-	-
TOCHIGI	13	1892	-	*57
GUMMA	23	2066	-	31
SAITAMA	14	1750	-	68
CHIBA	1	1021	-	-
TOKYO	63	*5628	-	132
KANAGAWA	19	2993	-	63
NIIGATA	42	*4097	-	48
TOYAMA	63	3503	1	*39
ISHIKAWA	21	1926	1	80
FUKUI	5	850	-	96
YAMANASHI	-	677	-	21
NAGANO	21	2418	-	35
GIFU	21	2400	-	*37
SHIZUOKA	15	2305	-	*24
AICHI	30	*2979	-	*89
MIE	10	1709	-	12
SHIGA	10	1084	2	174
KYOTO	29	*1577	1	120
OSAKA	23	2361	-	116
HYOGO	14	1375	-	16
NARA	5	437	-	9
WAKAYAMA	5	*1911	-	68
TOTTORI	5	876	-	12
SHIMANE	11	2656	-	33
OKAYAMA	15	*1739	-	*54
HOSHIMA	35	3335	-	281
YAMAGUCHI	6	1168	-	6
TOKUSHIMA	9	*1943	-	*69
KAGAWA	4	1091	-	10
EHIME	34	*4685	4	142
KOCHI	7	1443	-	4
FUKUOKA	67	4573	17	333
SAGA	17	1901	-	11
NAGASAKI	11	1704	-	9
KUMAMOTO	12	1760	-	29
OITA	7	1027	-	*81
MIYAZAKI	19	*842	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	25	1495	-	3
TOTAL	1101	*101950	26	*2659
RATE				
Current	71.8	141.4	1.7	3.7
Previous	63.8		1.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	20 Nov 1948	22 Nov 1947	23 Nov 1946	1948	for First 47 Weeks 1947	1946
CASE						
Diphtheria	397	603	977	14101	25749	44322
Dysentery	95	107	612	14404	38886	86478
Typhoid Fever	135	173	570	8623	16951	41836
Paratyphoid Fever	33	52	117	2691	4491	8451
Smallpox	-	2	15	.29	389	17711
Typhus Fever	2	3	42	444	1031	30861
Malaria	24	92	241	4801	11464	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	1204
Scarlet Fever	55	99	67	2448	2419	1881
Epidemic Meningitis	13	14	9	1939	3257	1368
Jap.B. Encephalitis	1	-	2	8023	252	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEATH						
Diphtheria	32	46	77	1245	2111	3449
Dysentery	20	51	133	3955	7233	12646
Typhoid Fever	20	30	86	1037	2113	4990
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	8	142	254	435
Smallpox	-	-	2	1	38	2726
Typhus Fever	-	-	2	31	83	2891
Malaria	1	-	2	36	22	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	514
Scarlet Fever	2	1	-	38	55	90
Epidemic Meningitis	3	9	4	488	1066	386
Jap. B. Encephalitis	6	-	-	2455	131	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPAPABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	20 Nov 1948	22 Nov 1947	23 Nov 1946	1948	for First 47 Weeks 1947	1946
CASE RATE						
Diphtheria	25.9	40.3	67.7	19.6	36.6	65.3
Dysentery	6.2	7.2	42.4	20.0	55.3	127.4
Typhoid Fever	8.8	11.6	39.5	12.0	24.1	61.6
Paratyphoid Fever	2.2	3.5	8.1	3.7	6.4	12.5
Smallpox	-	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	26.1
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.6	1.5	45.5
Malaria	1.6	6.2	16.7	6.7	16.3	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
Scarlet Fever	3.6	6.6	4.6	3.4	3.4	2.8
Epidemic Meningitis	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.7	4.6	2.0
Jap.B. Encephalitis	0.1	-	0.1	11.1	0.4	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEATH RATE						
Diphtheria	2.1	3.1	5.3	1.7	3.0	5.1
Dysentery	1.3	3.4	9.2	5.5	10.3	18.6
Typhoid Fever	1.3	2.0	6.0	1.4	3.0	7.4
Paratyphoid	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.0
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.3
Malaria	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.6
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jap.B. Encephalitis	0.4	-	-	3.4	0.2	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 20 November 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS				FEVER	
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths
AOMORI	-	-	*10	-	-	-	-	-	19	3
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUJISHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	*-	-	-	-	-	-	44	3
HANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	46	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	*9	*1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1	-
KYOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	38	1
OSAKA	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	146	9
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	*-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	*1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	*29	1	2	-	*444	*31		
PATE										
Current	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.6	0.0		
Previous	0.1	-			0.1	-				

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 20 November 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	*105	-	-	-	x 7	7
AOMORI	-	-	*39	-	-	-	x 50	21
IVATE	-	-	32	1	-	-	*151	82
MIYAGI	2	-	33	-	-	-	x162	59
AKITA	-	-	25	-	-	1	x139	47
YAMAGATA	-	-	21	-	-	-	x152	55
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	41	-	-	1	x 66	24
IBARAKI	-	-	48	1	-	1	x340	94
TOCHIGI	-	-	36	-	-	-	x100	45
GUMMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	x 94	52
SAITAMA	1	-	26	-	-	-	x246	71
CHIBA	-	-	33	-	-	-	x337	71
TOKYO	1	-	301	3	-	-	x2524	560
KANAGAWA	-	-	78	1	-	-	x589	170
NIIGATA	1	-	100	-	-	-	265	52
TOYAMA	1	-	47	1	-	-	x105	53
ISHIKAWA	-	-	32	2	-	-	x133	68
FUKUI	-	-	23	1	-	-	x 64	21
YAMANASHI	-	-	23	-	-	-	x111	40
NAGANO	-	-	*15	1	1	3	*377	*70
GIFU	-	-	40	-	-	-	x107	38
SHIZUOKA	-	-	41	-	-	-	*484	*114
AICHI	1	-	49	-	-	-	x389	136
MIE	-	-	58	-	-	-	x 84	32
SHIGA	7	-	2244	5	-	-	x 59	*31
KYOTO	-	-	*82	2	-	-	x 35	*21
OSAKA	1	-	44	-	-	-	x 86	86
HYOGO	-	-	61	1	-	-	x 77	73
NARA	-	-	30	-	-	-	x 15	10
WAKAYAMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	x 18	12
TOTTORI	-	-	*45	1	-	-	x 27	12
SHIMANE	-	-	33	-	-	-	x 18	10
OKAYAMA	2	-	46	3	-	-	x 79	23
HIFOSHIMA	-	-	104	-	-	-	x 34	17
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	*43	-	-	-	x 30	14
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	*21	-	-	-	x 26	8
KAGAWA	-	-	23	1	-	-	* 27	*8
EHIME	-	-	104	4	-	-	x 65	34
KOCHI	-	-	21	-	-	-	x 34	22
FUKUOKA	1	-	233	3	-	-	x 45	6
SAGA	-	-	41	1	-	-	31	*12
NAGASAKI	-	-	*62	-	-	-	32	12
KUMAMOTO	1	1	60	4	-	-	*54	*14
OITA	-	-	51	-	-	-	16	5
MIYAZAKI	1	-	*20	-	-	-	x 66	20
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	156	-	-	-	x 73	*23
TOTAL	24	1	*4801	36	1	6	*8023	*2455

RATE	Current	1.6	0.1	6.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	11.1	3.4
Previous	1.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	-	-

Note: "x" corrected through 30 October to exclude suspect cases proved not to be Japanese "B" encephalitis and also confirmed cases previously included as both suspect and confirmed.

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 20 Nov 1948

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for
year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCRON	(C)	(T)	GONORRHEA	(C)	(T)	SYPHILIS	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	8	852		113	*8453		154		*6881
AOMORI	1	346		27	2520		21		1743
IWATE	2	93		13	939		26		1400
MIYAGI	10	*466		92	2412		83		*2282
AKITA	-	182		22	2035		28		2187
YAMAGATA	-	56		12	951		36		2065
FUKUSHIMA	3	390		33	2923		44		2670
IBARAKI	1	619		13	2764		48		2982
TOCHIGI	2	300		28	2606		57		*3841
GUMMA	5	*230		30	*2187		57		*2726
SAITAMA	5	*293		30	1980		32		1997
CHIBA	2	907		17	*5977		32		5269
TOKYO	31	1727		276	12776		183		13211
KANAGAWA	31	1711		206	12340		177		8864
NIIGATA	1	*371		25	*2790		64		*3290
TOYAMA	1	248		31	*2250		24		*2445
ISHIKAWA	6	364		18	1977		33		1924
FUKUI	5	185		18	*1430		25		1539
YAMANASHI	1	147		6	1255		1		964
NAGANO	3	223		45	6047		61		4982
GIFU	17	505		116	3427		30		1906
SHIZUOKA	3	504		57	4787		54		5105
AICHI	123	*6713		296	17935		322		*16024
MIE	12	521		37	2299		52		3386
SHIGA	7	441		28	1246		25		1451
KYOTO	37	1554		96	6391		114		6987
OSAKA	48	1756		312	9889		340		11958
HYOGO	19	2216		212	13501		231		18836
NARA	12	586		31	2202		43		2498
WAKAYAMA	6	668		49	3840		41		2772
TOTTORI	1	215		21	2083		24		1838
SHIMANE	6	108		8	795		12		980
OKAYAMA	7	914		50	4147		69		*4109
HIROSHIMA	20	*1077		182	*7258		107		*5187
YAMAGUCHI	66	1060		183	6916		172		5785
TOKUSHIMA	4	204		14	1104		31		1258
KAGAWA	3	309		24	1117		52		1666
EHIME	2	303		8	2356		28		2509
KOCHI	1	*216		19	*1380		22		*1142
FUKUOKA	44	2339		226	*13721		228		11842
SAGA	4	255		39	3280		43		2591
NAGASAKI	7	583		69	4998		79		3969
KUMAMOTO	4	301		30	3316		83		*3418
OITA	3	309		44	2748		54		*2291
MIYAZAKI	1	*100		32	*1624		28		*1252
KAGOSHIMA	2	201		16	2691		11		2376
TOTAL		577	*33668	3254	*201663		3481	*196398	
RATE									
Current		37.6		46.7	212.1	279.7	226.9		272.4
Previous		40.0			232.8		247.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 AND 1948

DISEASE	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 47 WEEKS		
	1948 20 Nov	1947 22 Nov	1946 23 Nov	1948	1947	1946
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	577	671	760	33668	36836	27004
GONORRHEA	3254	3611	2943	201663	192522	113419
SYphilis	3481	2966	1580	196398	132549	64755
<u>RATE</u>						
CHANCROID	37.6	44.9	52.6	46.7	52.4	39.8
GONORRHEA	212.1	241.4	203.8	279.7	273.8	167.1
SYphilis	226.9	198.3	109.4	272.4	188.5	95.4

- FOOTNOTES:
1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
 2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
 3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
 4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
 5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
 6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
 7. *Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.
 8. x Corrected through 30 October to exclude suspect cases proved not to be Japanese "B" encephalitis and also confirmed cases previously included as both suspect and confirmed.

Inclosure No. 4 missing

